

Energy in abundance

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From November 9th to 11th, 2012 the first conference of the 'Breakthrough Energy Movement' (BEM) took place in Hilversum. I had the opportunity to be present on site as a participant and was very impressed by everyone involved, as well as the speakers with their outstanding contributions. Dr. Judy Wood touched me very much with her factual processing of the events of 9/11. I don't think I've ever met so many bright people and bright minds in one place. It was a special experience for me, because it conveyed a glimmer of hope that there are still enough awake fellow human beings who are able to consider realities that lie outside of the given thought patterns.

There have been many individuals since Nikola Tesla who have undertaken the quest, and followed Tesla's call from 1892:

„Ere many generations pass, our machinery will be driven by a power obtainable at any point of the universe.Throughout space there is energy“

Although Tesla and some of the subsequent pioneers who had solutions at their fingertips and some prototypes of such devices exist, widespread industrial use of this technology has not yet come about. This circumstance suggests counter-intentions emanating from certain interest groups with selfish intentions. This assumption is confirmed in various books by the sociologist and journalist Jeane Manning on the subject of 'free energy'. The BEM movement thus represents a counter-movement to help these green energy technologies achieve a constructive breakthrough for the common good and to thwart the implementation of this interest group's self-serving agenda.

However, as it turned out for me during my investigations into what could be said against my explanations about free energy and "gravitation", this concept of ether has been frustrated for centuries. First of all it can be said that in our immediate past there were a lot of scientists postulating similar models for an ether.

A big surprise for me was that even [Isaac Newton](#) had thoughts about gravity similar to those presented in the article 'Energy pro environment'. Newton conjectured that every observed 'long-distance effect' had a deeper physical cause when he wrote:

"It is inconceivable, that inanimate brute matter should, without the mediation of something else, which is not material, operate upon and affect other matter without mutual contact ... That gravity should be innate, inherent, and essential to matter, so that one body may act upon another at a distance, through a vacuum, without the mediation of anything else, by and through which their action and force may be conveyed from one to another, is to me so great an absurdity, that I believe no man who has in philosophical matters a competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it. Gravity must be caused by an agent, acting constantly according to certain laws; but whether this agent be material or immaterial, I have left to the consideration of my readers."

"Thus far I have explained the phenomena of the heavens and of our sea by the force of gravity, but I have not yet assigned a cause to gravity. Indeed, this force arises from some cause that penetrates as far as the centers of the sun and planets without any diminution of its power to act, and that acts not in proportion to the quantity of the surfaces of the particles on which it acts (as mechanical causes are wont to do) but in proportion to the quantity of solid matter, and whose action is extended everywhere to immense distances, always decreasing as the squares of the distances."

and furthermore on the thermal effect:

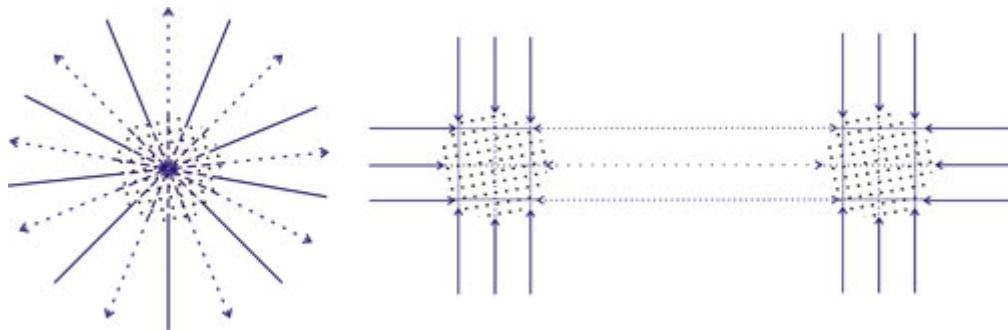
„Is not the Heat of the warm Room convey'd through the Vacuum by the Vibrations of a much subtler Medium than Air, which after the Air was drawn out remained in the Vacuum?” And is not this Medium the same with that Medium by which Light is refracted and reflected and by whose Vibrations Light communicates Heat to Bodies, and is put into Fits of easy Reflexion and easy Transmission? ...And do not hot Bodies communicate their Heat to contiguous cold ones, by the Vibrations of this Medium propagated from them into the cold ones? And is not this Medium exceedingly more rare and subtile than the Air, and exceedingly more elastick and active? And doth it not readily pervade all Bodies? And is it not (by its elastick force) expanded through all the Heavens?”

But Newton was not the only one to express such thoughts. Some of his predecessors and contemporaries also thought in this direction. On the basis of philosophical considerations, [René Descartes](#) explained in 1644 that no empty space (space = physically separated from the outside world, volume-containing part of the universe or environment) could exist and consequently the space had to be filled with matter. In principle, the parts of this matter move in a straight line, but since they are close together, they cannot move freely, and From this Descartes concludes that all movement is basically circular or vortex-shaped. Following [descartes](#)' basic premises, [Christiaan Huygens](#) designed a much more accurate vortex model or the first mathematically elaborated theory of gravity between 1669 and 1690. He assumed that the aether particles move evenly in all directions.

The mechanical explanations of gravity (also kinetic theories of gravity, or pressure theories or shock theories of gravity) are attempts to explain the law of gravity using the simple mechanical phenomena of pressure, shocks and friction.

This probably best-known mechanistic explanatory model was first developed by [Nicolas Fatio de Duillier](#) (1690) and later by [Georges-Louis Le Sage](#) (1748), [Lord Kelvin](#) (1872), [Hendrik Antoon Lorentz](#) (1900) and criticized by [James Clerk Maxwell](#) (1875) and [Henri Poincaré](#) (1908).

The basic assumption of the theory is the existence of a space that is largely isotropically filled by a radiation field consisting of various particles (corpuscles) or waves. These move at a constant, very high speed in a straight line in all possible directions. When a particle hits a body, it transmits some momentum to it. If there is only one body A, this is exposed to uniform pressure, i.e. it is in a balance of forces due to the shocks acting in all directions and will not move. However, if there is a second body B, it acts like a screen, because from the direction of B, A is hit by fewer particles than from the other side, whereby the same applies vice versa. A and B *shade* each other and this creates a vacuum on the sides facing each other. This creates a seemingly attractive force, which acts exactly in the direction of the other body.



Penetration, weakening and proportionality to the mass

The law of distance was explained as follows: If one imagines a spherical surface (sphere) around a body, which must be traversed by both the reflected and the incoming particles, it becomes apparent that the size of the sphere increases in proportion to the square of the distance. However, the number of relevant particles in these increasing sections remains the same and thus their density decreases. And in order to achieve proportionality to mass, it was assumed that matter consists mostly of empty space and the particles, assumed to be very small, can easily penetrate bodies. This means that the particles penetrate the body, interact with *all* the components of matter, are partially shielded or absorbed and come out again weakened.

This information and much more can be found on the topic 'mechanical explanations of gravitation' in Wikipedia. So far so good, all of those earlier assumptions of 'mechanical gravitational action' assumed that this 'ether' would meet matter that was already there and use the simple mechanical phenomena of pressure, shock and friction to induce gravitational action.

What if the interactions through the ether were much, much more fundamental? To do this, we would have to overcome our entrenched ideas about the physical universe and apply some inductive philosophy. Suppose the whole universe is nothing but the product of a series of creations. At the beginning of this line of creation, there was only simply direct creation, and when you stopped creating, the product of creation immediately disappeared. - Clean thing.

You do this even today, but only in your *own universe*. You *imagine* how something might be like in the future - in the form of imaginary images, scenes, sounds, smells or whatever - then you stop creating this scenario and the imagination is gone.

In the next phase of the formation of the physical universe, art comes into play. You created something so perfect that you seriously wondered if you could ever make it that perfect again. So what was the solution? Methods were devised for how these creations would persist without having to be constantly created to exist, so that enough others could *always* admire them. Creation with permanence, in abundance, was the consequence of this new idea. However, since beauty and perfection are ultimately only based on opinions and were therefore subject to changes in tastes, these constant creations eventually became a problem and people wanted to get rid of them or at least reduce them.

To this end, it was proposed to collectively postulate *an energy that would gather and compress all of these creations*. - The ether. This is the action definition of the ether.

Note that there was no creation-counter-created matter to date.

So the previously created primary creations were counter-created and compressed. "Creations – counter-creations" were created floating in space. The energy of counter-creation has been bound into the energy of primary creation and this is how we get our atoms and mass in their assemblage.

At this point I would like to cite a short excerpt from the German Wikipedia under the keyword '[Le-Sage-Gravitation](#)' to show how close we have come to solving the problem:

'...So in order to allow a gravitational effect between the bodies, the kinetic energy of the particles must be completely or at least partially **absorbed** by the matter, or they must be modified in such a way that their momentum has decreased after the collision: only then does the Momentum of the incoming particles outweigh the momentum of the particles reflected from the bodies.'

Well, that IS the *correct postulated answer*. The catch, though is, that nobody takes into account that it actually behaves that way.

Another passage can be found under the keyword "[mechanical explanation of gravitation](#)" in the criticism section:

'...This theory was rejected primarily on thermodynamic grounds, because since shadowing only occurs when the particles or waves are at least partially **absorbed**, enormous unobserved heating should occur.'

Good point, but what if the energy of all electrons in the totality of our terrestrial atoms contains *this* energy? - (would the potential atomic power not be *enough* power?) which is caused by the interaction with the ether with the "prime creations" in the first place?

Tesla argued on that subject:

*„No theory could explain the workings of the universe without recognizing the existence of the **ether** and the indispensable function it plays in the **phenomena**. There is no energy in matter **other** than that **received from the environment**.“*

In previous studies of older Wikipedia entries, I was able to discover an interesting pattern, as this reasoning for an ether kept coming up. At first these concepts about interactions with an ether were received benevolently, almost enthusiastically, but then all attempts were made to refute this concept, to prove that it cannot be, followed by an effort to make it ridiculous. For me, this brought an interesting insight, which then culminated in laughter reaching Einstein.

So finally I got to Einstein and everything got complicated in a way no creator of this universe could ever imagined, let alone intend.

Tesla commented on that:

“Today’s scientists have substituted mathematics for experiments, and they wander off through equation after equation, and eventually build a structure which has no relation to reality. ”

and

„I hold that space cannot be curved, for the simple reason that it can have no properties. It might as well be said that God has properties.

He has not, but only attributes and these are of our own making. Of properties we can only speak when dealing with matter filling the space. To say that in the presence of large bodies space becomes curved is equivalent to stating that something can act upon nothing. I, for one, refuse to subscribe to such a view.“

The most perfect solution for deterrence had been found, so that it was certain that no one would dare to tackle the phenomenon of the ether again - by comparing Einstein with his research on the structure of matter, space and time as well as on the nature of gravitation, the measure of things in the Physics - through his theory of relativity, which changed the previously valid Newtonian world view, but also closed the door for further exploration of the ether.

Really a great way to make something a mystery!

René Descartes ([/deɪˈkɑrt/](#) or [UK: /ˈdeɪkɑrt/](#); French: [\[ʁəne dekaʁ\]](#) ([listen](#)); [Latinized](#): **Renatus Cartesius**; [\[note 3\]](#)[\[16\]](#) 31 March 1596 – 11 February 1650[\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#) [\[19\]](#):58) was a [French philosopher](#), [mathematician](#), [scientist](#) and lay [Catholic](#) who invented [analytic geometry](#), linking the previously separate fields of [geometry](#) and [algebra](#).

Christiaan Huygens, [Lord of Zuilichem](#), [FRS](#) ([/ˈhaɪgənz/](#) [HY-gənz](#)[\[4\]](#) also [US: /'hɔɪgənz/](#) [HOY-gənz](#)[\[5\]](#)[\[6\]](#) Dutch: [\['kr̩stijɑn 'ɦœyɣə\(n\)s\]](#) ([listen](#)), also spelled **Huyghens**; [Latin](#): *Hugenius*; 14 April 1629 – 8 July 1695) was a Dutch [mathematician](#), [physicist](#), [astronomer](#) and [inventor](#), who is regarded as one of the greatest scientists of all time and a major figure in the [scientific revolution](#).[\[7\]](#)[\[8\]](#)

Sir Isaac Newton [PRS](#) (25 December 1642 – 20 March [1726/27](#)[\[a\]](#)) was an English [mathematician](#), [physicist](#), [astronomer](#), [alchemist](#), [theologian](#), and [author](#) (described in his time as a "natural philosopher") widely recognised as one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time and among the most influential scientists. He was a key figure in the philosophical revolution known as the [Enlightenment](#). His book [Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica](#) (*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*), first published in 1687, established [classical mechanics](#). Newton also made seminal contributions to [optics](#), and [shares credit](#) with [German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz](#) for developing [infinitesimal calculus](#).

Nicolas Fatio de Duillier [FRS](#) (also spelled **Faccio** or **Facio**; 16 February 1664 – 10 May 1753) was a mathematician, [natural philosopher](#), astronomer, inventor, and religious campaigner. Born in Basel, Switzerland, Fatio mostly grew up in the then-independent Republic of Geneva, before spending much of his adult life in England and Holland.

Georges-Louis Le Sage (French: [\[lə saʒ\]](#); 13 June 1724 – 9 November 1803) was a [Genevan physicist](#) and is most known for his [theory of gravitation](#), for his invention of an [electric telegraph](#) and his anticipation of the [kinetic theory of gases](#).

William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin, [OM](#), [GCVO](#), [PC](#), [PRS](#), [FRSE](#) (26 June 1824 – 17 December 1907)[\[7\]](#) was a British [mathematician](#), [mathematical physicist](#) and [engineer](#) born in [Belfast](#).[\[8\]](#) [Professor of Natural Philosophy](#) at the [University of Glasgow](#) for 53 years, he did important work in the [mathematical analysis](#) of electricity and formulation of the first and second [laws of thermodynamics](#), and did much to unify the emerging discipline of [physics](#) in its contemporary form.

James Clerk Maxwell [FRSE FRS](#) (13 June 1831 – 5 November 1879) was a Scottish [mathematician](#)[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#) and [scientist](#) responsible for the [classical theory](#) of [electromagnetic radiation](#), which was the first theory to describe electricity, [magnetism](#) and light as different manifestations of the same phenomenon. [Maxwell's equations](#) for electromagnetism have been called the "[second great unification in physics](#)"[\[3\]](#) where the first one had been realised by [Isaac Newton](#).

Hendrik Antoon Lorentz ([/ˈlɔrənts/](#); 18 July 1853 – 4 February 1928) was a Dutch [physicist](#) who shared the 1902 [Nobel Prize in Physics](#) with [Pieter Zeeman](#) for the discovery and theoretical explanation of the [Zeeman effect](#). He also derived the [Lorentz transformation](#) underpinning [Albert Einstein's special theory of relativity](#), as well as the [Lorentz force](#), which describes the combined electric and magnetic forces acting on a charged particle in an [electromagnetic field](#).

Jules Henri Poincaré ([UK: /pwæ̃kareɪ/\[4\]](#) [US: stress final syllable], French: [\[ɑ̃ʁi pwɛ̃kaʁe\]](#) ([listen](#));[\[5\]](#)[\[6\]](#)) 29 April 1854 – 17 July 1912) was a [French mathematician](#), [theoretical physicist](#), [engineer](#), and [philosopher of science](#). He is often described as a [polymath](#), and in mathematics as "The Last Universalist",[\[7\]](#) since he excelled in all fields of the discipline as it existed during his lifetime.